

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:
Kentucky—Showers and cooler Monday;
Tuesday partly cloudy.
Indiana—Partly cloudy Monday, show-
ers in extreme southern portion; Tuesday
partly cloudy, light north winds.
Tennessee—Showers Monday, cooler in
extreme western portion; Tuesday, show-
ers.

THE LATEST.

The condition in Russia is regarded
as serious again and it is believed
that the present ministry is unable to
handle the situation. A general call
has been made that the ministry resign
and allow new hands to take the helm.
It is believed that any attempt to op-
pose the present Parliament would re-
sult in disaster.

A wagon loaded with nitroglycerin
and drawn by runaway horses dashed
through the village of Knightstown,
Ind., yesterday, causing terror among
the inhabitants. There was enough of
the explosive to blow the town into
pieces, but the horses were stopped
without an explosion.

A resume of the work of Congress
shows the session nearing an end to
have been busy and expensive. The
appropriations approach the billion-
dollar mark. The railway rate, meat
inspection and typhoid fever bills were
the most important under considera-
tion.

It is generally accepted that if Sen-
ator Tillman adheres to his determina-
tion to insist upon the retention of the
words "common carriers," instead of
substituting the word "railroads," as is
now proposed, there will be inevitable
delay in passing the Rate Bill.

Twenty-three public schools, with
twenty-six teachers, have been estab-
lished in the canal zone and already
the number of pupils has reached 1,128.
The work seems certain to take big
proportions, although the field has
heretofore been uncovered.

Elliott Berry, said to be a star wit-
ness in the murder case against W. H.
Hunter, Owensboro's wealthiest negro,
yesterday charged that a member of
the Owensboro police force had caused
him to leave the city to avoid testify-
ing.

Figures show that United States im-
ports and exports from and to Europe
last year were smaller as regards per-
centage of the total than in past years.
Other nations are drawing more heav-
ily on both the export and import trade.

Senator Hale, who, in the absence of
Senator Allison, is acting chairman of
the Senate Committee on Appropriations,
expresses confidence in the final
adjournment of Congress before the
close of the present week.

Armed men are searching the woods
for Sylvester Baskett, a negro who shot
and fatally wounded Patrolman W. H.
Robbins, in Owensboro yesterday, and
it is said the negro will be lynched if
he is captured.

The Rev. W. W. Hamilton has re-
signed as pastor of McFerran Memorial
church in Louisville, to become head
of the Evangelical Department of the
Southern Baptist Church.

Leon Chalmers, aged seventy-nine,
was arrested in Evansville for horse-
stealing. Just thirty-two years ago he
was taken in custody in the same city
for the same offense.

W. N. Hard, Civil War veteran,
aged sixty, living a half mile
from Tennyson, Ind., shot and killed his
wife and then killed himself. Jealousy
prompted the deed.

George Stetson, son of the millionaire
hat maker, and Miss Helen S. Lewis,
widely-known horsewoman, eloped
from Philadelphia to New York and
were married.

Cummins men apparently have the
delegates and their opposition the "ma-
chine" in the Iowa Republican row. A
disruption of the party seems to be the
likely result.

Lexington is to have a new hotel to
cost \$500,000, the Phoenix Hotel Com-
pany having accepted plans for the new
building. Work will begin within six-
ty days.

Rudolf Koltitz, a farmer of Fox Lake,
Wis., murdered his wife by shooting
her in the temple with a shotgun and
then blew out his brains with the same
gun.

Latest reports indicate a splendid
yield of wheat, with a tendency on the
part of farmers to again hold back
crops to await better prices.

Mr. M. O. Winfrey, of Middleboro,
has announced his candidacy for the
Democratic nomination for Superin-
tendent of Public Instruction.

The Yale-Harvard regatta will be
held for the twenty-eighth time on
Thursday on the Thames River at New
London, Conn.

Col. James Regan, of the Ninth United
States Infantry, was found dead in
bed in Manila. Death was caused by
heart failure.

A drouth in Southern Texas has al-
most killed the corn crop and cattle
are dying on lack of water.

Four persons were drowned in Ver-
mont by the overturning of a canoe.

CONGRESS BUSY
AND EXPENSIVEResume of Session Shows
Many New Laws.Railroad Rate and Meat Meas-
ures Conspicuous.Type of Canal Next In Pub-
lic Importance.

LABOR GETS CONCESSIONS.

Washington, June 24.—Important
measures extending Federal regulation
and control have been enacted at the
first session of the Fifty-ninth Con-
gress, now rapidly drawing to a close.
The Railroad Rate and the Meat In-
spection Bills will soon become laws
and before adjournment of Congress
both houses will have passed Pure
Food Bills, which, though dissimilar in
terms, are both based on the same prin-
ciple of Federal control. It is the pre-
sent intention to try to adjust these dif-
ferences before adjournment.

There has been no marked division on
party lines in effecting the above re-
sults, the differences being only as to
ways and means rather than as to
policy.

Besides branching off into this new
field of legislative endeavor, the present
session of Congress has made itself im-
portant in other ways. It has added
one, and perhaps two, new States to the
United States, and by so doing has dis-
posed of four Territories. Great results
to the people are expected from the
removal of the tax on denatured alco-
hol, and if predictions are fulfilled heat,
light and power are to be supplied by
alcohol made from the cornfields of the
country, from sugar beets and sugar
cane, from fruits and other vegetation.

Many Questions Settled.

By a different turn of legislative
points of view the questions which have
perplexed Congress for some time re-
garding the Panama canal have been
settled. The President may dig a lock
canal as fast as he pleases. A joint
resolution was agreed to requiring can-
al supplies to be made of American
manufacture.

Congress has not dealt with the for-
eign situation to any extent. An act
making a much-needed reorganization
of the consular service was passed.
Nothing was done in the Santo Do-
mingo controversy and the legislation
affecting our colonial possessions was
meager and unimportant, although tar-
iff revision for the Philippines received
the attention and approval of the house
and an act was passed devising the
tariff collected by the Philippine Gov-
ernment. A coinage act for the islands
also was passed.

But Congress talked about our own
tariff law. It broke the record for
words. Thousands and hundreds of
thousands more than have been uttered
at any other one session of Congress
were compiled in the Congressional
Record. Not only on the floors of the
two houses has the record been heavy,
but denunciations resulting from com-
mittee investigations of subjects are
larger and more numerous than at any
previous session. A large number of
bills were introduced in the two houses.
The calendar records that the number
has reached nearly 20,000, 500 more than
were introduced during the entire three
sessions of the last Congress.

An Expensive Session.

Before discussing the number of acts
passed, it is interesting to note that
with all the strenuous exertions of an
Appropriations Committee in the House
and the new chairman, Representative
Tanner, it has been impossible to hold
the appropriations down to less than
\$900,000,000, although "economy"
was the watchword from the start.

One important feature of the session
has been the careful scrutiny with
which the different Government de-
partment heads have been received by
the House Appropriations Commit-
tee.

The hearings accorded to Government
officials asking for money to run their
departments and bureaus have been
more exhaustive than ever before. This
result has been the enactment of re-
straining legislation on nearly every
appropriation bill which it is intended
will have a beneficial effect hereafter.
Much of this proposed legislation was
stricken out of the House on "points
of order," but some of the more im-
portant provisions became law.

Another requirement on the executive
departments to bring the matter of ap-
propriations directly into the hands of
Congress is that contained in the leg-
islative appropriation act, and that
makes it necessary for each depart-
ment to submit all of its estimates for
appropriations in the book of estimates
sent to Congress at the beginning of
each session.

Prompt Remittance.

Still another matter of economy is
the taking away from the Government
clerk the right to secure a transfer to
another department at a higher salary
until he has served three years. In
the past it has been necessary to allow
the money collected by heads of depart-
ments as Government revenue is an-
other safeguard against extravagance.
It was found that during the past year
one department had collected revenue
of \$730,000 and disbursed it without
authority of law.

A strict accounting is hereafter to be
received from all United States Court
Clerks. A revelation that one such

clerk had received emoluments amount-
ing to \$336 in one day brought about
this provision.

Although there has been an effort
to prevent the enlargement of what
are known as the "permanent annual
appropriations," this character of ex-
pense has increased during the ses-
sion to the extent of nearly five mil-
lion dollars, making a total permanent
annual appropriation of more than
\$140,000,000. As it happened the in-
crease in this appropriation came in
one day in the House. The Most In-
spection Bill carried a permanent an-
nual appropriation of \$3,000,000, and
the same day the House passed the bill
adding \$1,000,000 to a like amount an-
nually for the support of the State mi-
litary. Measures were introduced on
which action will be pressed at the
next session to repeal a portion of the
permanent appropriations of the Gov-
ernment.

Organized Labor's Work.

Organized labor has succeeded in its
requests of the present session of Con-
gress to the extent of securing the en-
actment of what is known as the Em-
ployers' Liability Bill. This enact-
ment will make it possible for an em-
ployee to secure damages for his injury
notwithstanding his own negligence
may have been in part responsible for
the injury.

Another bill which has received the
approval of the Senate and will doubt-
less become a law before the end of the
session is that limiting the hours of
continuous service of railway trainmen
to sixteen consecutive hours' work, to
be followed by ten hours' rest. The
much agitated eight-hour day bill re-
ceived a favorable vote from the La-
bor Committee of the House, but too
late to secure action at the hands of
Congress. The anti-injunction bill was
passed in committee until the next
session of Congress upon a direct vote
upon that proposition.

One of the novel features of the law
making was the enactment of a meas-
ure to preserve the scenic beauty of
Niagara Falls. This action was in di-
rect response to a popular demand that
the falls be not denuded of their beau-
ty to serve the purposes of commerce.
(Continued on 4th Page, 6th Column.)

ARMED MEN SCOUR
WOODS FOR NEGROMAY PUNISHMENT MAY
BE HIS PORTION.SHOT AND FATALLY WOUNDED
A POLICEMAN

WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

Owensboro, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—
Patrolman William H. Robbins was
shot twice and perhaps fatally wound-
ed on Fifth street this morning by
Sylvester Baskett, a negro, who was re-
sisting arrest. Patrolman Ben Fielden,
who was with Robbins, shot the negro
through the arm, but he escaped. A
posse of two hundred men is scouring
the thickets below the city, in which the
man is thought to be concealed. If
found, he will almost certainly be shot
or lynched.

The shooting occurred in broad day-
light. Officers Robbins and Fielden
had served a warrant on Baskett for a
breach of the peace, and were waiting
for the patrol wagon. The negro asked
permission to get his coat out of a
shoe shop which was near by, and Rob-
bins went with him to get it. Baskett
stepped into a doorway, pulled a
pistol from his shirt front, and opened
fire on the officer, six feet away. He
fired three times, and two of the bullets
struck. One entered the left nipple
and the other broke the officer's left
arm. Robbins fired five shots at the
negro and then fell. Officer Fielden ran
up and fired at the negro, who was
fleeing through a rear door of the shop.
One of his three shots hit the negro.
Robbins then called to Fielden that he
was killed, and Fielden turned to his
assistance for an instant and the negro
got the start on him.

Baskett is of a family of mean ne-
groes, and is a son of a man now serv-
ing a term for aiding in the killing of
an officer here several years ago.

All of the men in pursuit of him are
heavily armed and seem determined to
make a lesson of the negro. The ne-
groes in this city have been very un-
ruly lately and a race war has been
threatened. Two negroes were killed
in a saloon Monday night, and great
excitement was caused.

GAMBLER DISTRIBUTES
MONEY IN CHARITYSPENT HALF HIS FORTUNE TO
HELP OTHERS.RETIRE FROM LIFE OF CHANCE
WORTH \$500,000.

THOMAS N. GODSEY DEAD.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—
Thomas N. Godsey, for many
years one of the best-known gamblers
in the West, died at his home near this
city yesterday. Years ago Godsey had
three gambling houses here and in the
years of his activity amassed a fortune
estimated at \$500,000. Ten years
ago one of his sons went wrong and
the gambler burned the paraphernalia
of his rooms, purchased a farm and
abandoned his profession. Settling about
to do good, he found many worthy ob-
jects of charity and it is said that he
spent in the past ten years fully one-
half of his fortune in relieving dis-
tress. In the later years of his life
charity became a passion with him.
He was always to be depended upon for
liberal contributions for worthy objects,
and the name of Tom Godsey, once
bandied about with scorn, became an
honored name in the community. His
demise is sincerely mourned by hun-
dreds of poor persons whom he helped.

ONLY DISASTER
COULD FOLLOWOpen Opposition to Russian
Parliament.Forces Join In Demand That
Ministry Resign.Unable to Pacify Clamor In
Country.

YERMOLOFF AFTER PLACE.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The Con-
servative Centrist party in the Coun-
cil of the Empire, organized recently
with the purpose of attempting to sup-
plant the Goremynsky ministry by a
Cabinet chosen from the Octoberists,
Democratic reform and Constitutional
Democratic parties, have joined in the
chorus demanding the resignation of
the Cabinet.

M. Yermoloff, formerly Minister of
Agriculture, gave out an interview to-
day saying the present situation is im-
possible and that it is evident, if the
actual ministry can do nothing for the
pacification of the country, it should
be replaced by a Cabinet in which the
more moderate elements of Parliament
are given places. The situation, M.
Yermoloff added, is so tense that any
attempt of the Administration to array
itself in open opposition to Parliament
can result only in calamity and disas-
ter.

M. Yermoloff, who is a shrewd poli-
tician, has now nothing but honeyed
words for Parliament, which though
containing revolutionary elements, he
says, is the true reflection of the senti-
ment of the country, and evidently he
is laying wires and working for a con-
nection between the majorities of the
two houses of Parliament under a re-
sponsible ministry. He is thought to
have his eye on his old portfolio in
such a Cabinet.

Satisfy Land Hunger.

Though M. Yermoloff and his party,
in the programme published to-day, ad-
here to nominal opposition to the gen-
eral principle of expropriation, they
concede the necessity of satisfying the
land hunger of the peasantry and adopt
the idea of the creation of local com-
missions for the solution of the prob-
lem in accordance with local needs,
thereby endorsing the principle on
which all factions in the lower house
—the Constitutional Democrats, the
Group of Toil, the Poles and the Con-
servatives—are tending to concentrate.

With regard to the Jews, M. Yermol-
off believes the Semite question can be
settled by the abolishment of the Pale
and the granting of equal rights to
Jews, but he favors certain restrictions
in the purchase of land by Jews, hold-
ing that it is necessary to regard the
sentiment of the Russian masses, which
will be alarmed unless this is done.

Dispersal Would Be Fatal.

M. Yermoloff laughed at reports of
the dispersal of Parliament, which he
says would be not only fatuous, but
fatal to the court factions. He ex-
pressed confidence that the Government
would soon be striving to effect an un-
derstanding with Parliament.

Should the sentiment of the Centrist
party be formally accepted by the
Council of the Empire it would be im-
possible for Emperor Nicholas to dis-
regard it.

Premier Grows Weary.

There are indications that Premier
Goremynsky is wearying of his position,
but the retirement of the Cabinet is
apparently not a matter of the imme-
diate future, and reports published
abroad that the Ministers all wish to
resign, but that the Emperor cannot de-
cide to accept their resignations, are
untrue. Nothing is further from the
thoughts of the majority of the Minis-
ters than voluntary abandonment of
their portfolios.

The Cabinet has finished discussion
of Minister of Agriculture Stichevsky's
agrarian project, which will be sub-
mitted shortly to Parliament with sig-
nificant alterations from the outline telegraphed
to the Associated Press.

The reports of the Parliamentary
Commission and Minister of the Interior
Stolypin's representative, M.
Frish, on the conditions in Blaystok
have borne prompt fruit. Gen. Bader,
who, as Governor General and Com-
mandant, was accused of laxity in re-
storing order, has been suspended by
Gov. Kistler of Grodno has been accept-
ed and the slated promotion of Prefect
Sherematieff is said to have been
abandoned.

APPROVAL OF \$25,000
BOND FOR MRS. KAUFMAN.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—Judge
Jones, of the Circuit Court, has ap-
proved the \$25,000 bond upon which the
home of James Brown, near Tenny-
son, was released from jail. The woman
will remain in custody of the Sheriff until
Monday morning, when she will be

taken to her home. Excited condition
of the public mind has somewhat sub-
sided, but the police guard about the
residence will be maintained for the
present.

SPECIAL HONORS TO
MR. AND MRS. LONGWORTH.

Princess Etel Frederick Rearranges
Plans in Order to Comply With
Emperor's Request.

Kiel, June 24.—Emperor William,
when he was certain of the day on
which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth would
arrive here, telegraphed to Princess
Etel Frederick asking if she could not
come to Kiel at once so that Mrs. Long-
worth could be entertained about the
Hamburg. The Emperor's improved
yacht. It is the Emperor's rule never
to invite women on board his vessels
unless the Emperor or one of the imper-
ial Princesses is present.

Empress Augusta Victoria, it is un-
derstood, desires to remain near the
Crown Princess and Princess Henry of
Prussia is taking a holiday in Bavaria.
Princess Etel Frederick, who also is
a bride, had arranged to go on a cruise
in the Hamburg with the imperial party
after the regatta, but upon receiving
the Emperor's telegram she came from
Potsdam immediately, arriving here on
Saturday evening with Prince Etel,
Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were in-
vited to dine with the Emperor to-
night.

It was quite an American evening.
Both Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Mr.
Ron, Howard and George Armour and
Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Motte were present.

SUPT. M. O. WINFREY
SUBMITS CLAIMSFOR NOMINATION FOR SUPT. OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.LEADER IN FIGHT FOR STATE
NORMAL SCHOOLS.

LIFE DEVOTED TO THE WORK.

Middleboro, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—
Supt. M. O. Winfrey, of the city
schools of Middleboro, made formal
announcement of his candidacy last
night for the Democratic nomination
for Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion of Kentucky.

In presenting his candidacy, Supt.
Winfrey says:
Middleboro, Ky., June 24, 1906.—To the
Democratic of Kentucky: I am a candi-
date for the office of Superintendent of
Public Instruction of Kentucky, subject
to the action of the Democratic primary
to be held November next.

In seeking for this office, I feel that
I have at least a fair claim to the support
of friends of education throughout the
State, and especially of the great
body of men and women who have so
faithfully co-operated with me in the re-
cent struggle for educational legislation.
I have for many years past done what
I could to promote the cause of public
education, and have, during the past two
years, exerted every effort within my
power to secure the establishment of State
Normal Schools for the professional training
of teachers, as well as various other
measures of importance to our common
schools. The success of these efforts is
now a matter of record on the statute
books of Kentucky.

If my services in behalf of the common
schools of this State have been such as
to commend me to favorable considera-
tion for this high and responsible office,
I shall feel it my duty to accept the
support of all good citizens who believe
in educational progress and in a system
of education that will give a "square
deal" to the children.

If nominated and elected I shall stand
firmly and persistently for—
First—Better schools and better trained
teachers.
Second—Better schoolhouses and better
equipment.
Third—Longer terms and larger sala-
ries.
Fourth—Local support and compulsory
attendance.
Fifth—A common school system of
which every citizen will be justly proud.

No Partisan Politics.

I shall also continue to strive in the
future, as I have in the past, to eliminate
partisan politics, sectarianism and per-
sonalities from our educational system,
to unify all our educational interests, to
bring the country school to the university,
to elevate the work of teaching to the
dignity of a profession, and to secure
compensation commensurate with its re-
quirements and its obligations.

My chief support and co-operation
will be given to all public-spirited citizens
and friends of education, and promising
educational leaders, who will aid me in
the discharge of the duties which I ask
to be intrusted, I am, M. O. WINFREY.

Eighteen Years of Activity.

Supt. Winfrey is well known to the
people of Kentucky. He has for eight-
teen years been a prominent figure in
educational circles. He is especially
popular with the public school teachers
of the State, and has held every position
of honor and trust within their
ranks. In 1904 he was elected president
of the Kentucky Educational Association,
and in 1905 held at Mammoth Cave
the largest and most enthusiastic meet-
ing of that body in its history. In 1905
he was unanimously elected president of the Educa-
tional Improvement Commission of
Kentucky for three years. He was
made the leader of the campaign for
State Normal Schools last year, and
as such he spent his time, energy and
money freely in that memorable struggle.
As a result, Kentucky has to-day
four State Normal Schools—one at
Richmond and the other at Bowling
Green—with an annual appropriation of
\$50,000 for maintenance and build-
ings, grounds and equipment worth
over \$300,000.

Prof. Winfrey is also a member of
the State Board of Examiners, a promi-
nent institute instructor and editor of
the Educational Reformer, one of the
best educational papers in the South,
and the first one devoted to the inter-
ests of the masses.

As a token of the high esteem in
which he is held by the school people
of the State, he was presented by the
Kentucky Educational Association at
Bowling Green last week a beautiful
loving cup, on which was engraved:
Presented to President M. O. Winfrey
by the Kentucky Educational Associa-
tion in recognition of his great services
in the cause of public education and his
vigorous fight for State Normal Schools.
June 23, 1906.

He was also presented by the chair-
man of the Executive Committee of the
Educational Improvement Commission
of Kentucky the gold pen with which
Gov. Green last week a beautiful
National School Bill, since Prof. Winfrey
was the author of the bill and the lead-
er of the fight for its passage.

Children Injured by Lightning.

Boonville, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—
Hard rainstorms swept over Southern
Indiana to-day. Lightning struck the
home of James Brown, near Tenny-
son, seriously injuring his two children,
though neither was killed.

ROOSEVELT HAS
LESS STRENGTHAmong Republicans Than a
Year Ago.Has Grown Weaker, Says G.
O. P. Congressman.At That, Strongest Man In
His Party.

EXTRAVAGANCE BY CONGRESS.

Washington, June 24.—[Special.]—A
Republican member of the House from
a Western State, says the President is
not nearly so strong in that section as
he was at the beginning of the pres-
ent session.

"Undoubtedly," says he, "there is a
slackening in favor for him. The people
and especially the substantial interests
among them, appear to be taking his
measure with more care, and they are
beginning to see flaws which before es-
caped them. He is by far too impulsive.
Instead of making a move after
having looked at a question from all
possible points, he is seized with a de-
sire to do something and pell mell does
it, and in the doing of it works the
harm or ruin of many honest persons."

"Take this meat inspection matter. I
am not from Chicago, as you know,
but my district runs near to another
city where we have large slaughter
houses. I have been through them
within the last few months—visited ev-
ery part of them, and I know they are
as absolutely clean as it is possible for
them to be. Yet, here comes the Presi-
dent and proceeds to hurl wholesale
denunciation at all meat interests.
There was a sane and sensible way for
him to approach the subject, but he
characteristically avoided it. The re-
sult is that the business of thousands
of good people has been hard hit."

No Other Republican.

"I am a Republican, and I want to
see the Republican party live, but there
are greater things even than the Re-
publican party. I do not wish to see a
dictator in the White House, yet we
have one here."

"The situation is all the more dan-
gerous because the man is not yet dis-
cernible who can, in my opinion, suc-
cessfully contest within the party the
nomination of 1908 with Theodore
Roosevelt. Time may bring one forth,
but, as matters stand, I believe the
President has it in his power to force
a condition where the outcome can be
nothing else than his renomination. I
hope this may in some way, now un-
foreseen, be avoided."

Near the Billion Mark.

The total appropriations for the pres-
ent session of Congress are expected to
be very close to the \$800,000,000 mark.
No figures are yet available, but the
tendency of the Conference Committee
on the several bills seems to be to in-
crease their amounts to an extent
which will bring the total near the
above figures.

The total excess of receipts over ex-
penditures of the Treasury will prob-
ably be in the neighborhood of \$18,000,-
000. With only one week left of the
fiscal year, the receipts aggregate \$579,-
736,669 and the expenditures \$561,735,255.
Of the receipts nearly \$300,000,000 came
from customs and the remainder largely
from internal revenue. The principal
item of expense is pensions. During
the year the navy has cost about \$12,-
000,000 and the army \$95,000,000. The
Treasury will close the year with an
available cash balance of about \$170,-
000,000.

Honor for Mr. Williams.

Representative Williams of Missis-
sippi, the Democratic leader, is con-
sidering the acceptance of an appoint-
ment tendered him as a delegate to
the Interparliamentary Union or Peace
Conference, which meets in London
July 27. Representative Bartholomew
of Missouri, who has charge of the
selection of the American delegates, is
anxious that Mr. Williams be among
the number. Mr. Williams has been
abroad and return to the United
States early in September. He will be
one of the principal Democratic cam-
paigners this fall and will speak in all
the doubtful States during the last two
months before the congressional elec-
tions, which may result in his election
to the speakership. He will probably
speak in Louisville.

No Relief In Sight.

With Congress almost certain to get
away this week, possibly as early as
Friday, the Kentucky, Virginia and
Tennessee members are making a last
frank struggle to get the bill reducing
the tax on leaf tobacco out of the Fi-
nance Committee. The bill passed the
House over two months ago and has
been held in the Senate Committee by
Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader,
ever since. There seems to be no chance
for its passage this year, and as the
next session extends only to March 4,
Senator Aldrich will likely be able to
hold it up during that session. The
bill is a meritorious measure and ought
to be passed, but the tobacco trust is
strongly opposing it.

Mr. Trimble Active.

SIR HORN FOR THE VANCE

Louisville Colt Will Essay to Win \$15,000 Event Saturday at Sheepshead.

MEETS BEST IN THE EAST.

Oiseau and Whimsical Look To Be Hardest Nuts He Will Have to Crack.

SIZE-UP OF THE CANDIDATES.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Sir Horn, winner of the Kentucky and Louisiana Derbys and the Queen City Handicap, and Whimsical, the champion three-year-old of the East, now that Burgmaster is out of training, meet in the Advance Stakes at Sheepshead Bay next Saturday. The Faissetto colt, who is said to be the cleverest three-year-old seen in the West since Ornament, is at Sheepshead Bay.

He arrived here Thursday, but because of the excitement attending the running of the Suburban he did not come much earlier. Sir Horn, who is the stable engaged for George J. Long, of Louisville, his owner, and he has been there ever since. All that can be said of him to-day is that he stood the trip well and his people believe he will shortly be ready to race.

When this distinguished colt appears on the track for a stiff gallop the trainers and spectators will be in a fever. So much has been said and written about him that he is a household name. He is said to be a giant, seventeen hands, and a beautifully proportioned animal. Many a horse has been beaten by him in the past, and he is said to be a more powerful animal than any other horse of his age.

McDowell's Opinion of Colt.

Thomas C. McDowell, a Kentuckian in whose judgment New Yorkers have great confidence, does not, however, say that Sir Horn is a great horse. Neither does he say that Sir Horn is a great horse. He says Sir Horn is a great horse. He says Sir Horn is a great horse. He says Sir Horn is a great horse.

East Will Suspend Judgment.

The East will suspend judgment on Sir Horn until it sees him fairly and squarely. It is a great horse. It is a great horse. It is a great horse. It is a great horse. It is a great horse.

Sheepshead Bay Entries.

First Race—Maiden race No. 2, five and six furlongs. Post time, 12:15. Kentucky Derby winner, Sir Horn, will start for George J. Long. Other entries include Oiseau and Whimsical.

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The Herald Challenges the Courier-Journal for a Battle at Sheepshead Park Saturday.

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What mature horses will run in the Advance it is impossible to say just now. But there may be several. Oiseau is the most formidable of the eligible lot, and Matt Allen is making a strenuous effort to get the Ormus colt ready for a first-class race at Sheepshead. Mr. Allen believes the Advance will be a great race for Oiseau to make his four-year-old debut in.

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NELSON AND HERMAN TO MEET SEPT. 10.

(Special.)—Battling Nelson and Kid Herman, of Chicago, are to try conclusions in the city on the afternoon of September 10. Eddie Grady is authority for the statement that Morris Levy will leave for the East in a few days to complete the necessary arrangements.

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"Business."
Saturday Evening, June 23.—The New York stock market closed today with a general slump in full force. During the week there were many enthusiasms, and at times there were sharp rallies, but each day development soon lost its influence, and the big movements in prices usually resulted in lower levels.

The record of active issues shows that twenty-nine advanced, forty-four declined, and six remained steady. The most important news of the week, and which under ordinary conditions, would have created a most optimistic feeling, was the announcement of the successful flotation of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Under the plan of the placing of this loan had been in progress for some weeks, and several times reports were circulated that they had failed, which had an unsettling effect on the market. The placing of the Pennsylvania loan in Paris is considered the opening wedge for others. It will improve the financial situation on this side, and defer indefinitely the return of the gold imported some weeks ago. Other news of a bullish character was the raising of the dividend on Baltimore and Ohio common stock from 5 to 6 percent, and the declaration of an interim dividend on American Locomotive common stock at the rate of 5 percent per annum. Crop reports during the week were generally favorable. While a bumper crop of wheat is not promised, a good yield seems assured. The corn crop is progressing favorably, and rains have improved the oat crop. Reports from cotton crop were somewhat mixed, but a good crop is looked for. The Russian situation continues to act as a disturbing influence on the New York market. Russia is heavily indebted to Paris, and if a revolution should break out it would close the Paris market against American securities.

Business conditions continue highly satisfactory. Railroad earnings continue to exhibit gratifying increases, those reporting for June to date showing an increase of 10.5 percent over the corresponding time a year ago. The iron and steel industry is making satisfactory progress, and bookings of new business are still made at a healthy rate. Bank clearings of the country for the week reflect a remarkably large volume of payments through the banks, being 25.1 percent greater than for the corresponding week last year.

Business in Louisville is unusually active for the season. Bank clearings for this week were over \$2,000,000 a day, and for the week show a gain of \$2,500,000 over the corresponding week a year ago.

Fie!
The Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper sends his paper this:

"The railroad presidents named and many others were 'invited' to appear before the commission to make explanation of the relations alleged to exist between the coal companies and officers of the roads. They were not legally summoned. It is presumed that an invitation instead of a subpoena was issued because of the immunity granted in recent years of payments through the banks, being 25.1 percent greater than for the corresponding week last year.

"There is good reason to believe that the Administration intends to make an example of some railroad president or president of the Government. Nothing is proceeding on the theory that nothing will go as far toward putting an end to unjust and illegal discriminations by railroads as the conviction of one railroad president or other high railroad official upon whom responsibility for discrimination can be fixed.

To believe this is by implication to say that President Roosevelt is inconsistent. It is to accuse him of changing his mind. In fact, it is to do so reprehensible a thing as insinuate that the President is capable of favoritism, which, of course, is the parent of unfair deals. Being so fond a lover of square deals, how could his heart and soul consent to his perpetration of unfair deals?

It is within the memory of men now living, how, for the sake of a square deal, the President and his Attorney General refused to prosecute Paul Morton, then a member of the Cabinet, on charges of discrimination in railroad rates while vice president of the Santa Fe railroad system. To procure for Mr. Morton this square deal the President wriggled through law questions and squirmed through logic in a way that was both ingenious and brave. He allowed two lawyers, Messrs. Harmon and Judson, whom he had engaged to conduct the case, to resign rather than allow Mr. Morton to be subjected to the annoyance of a court trial. In short and in fine, he was determined that nothing should happen to Mr. Morton, discrimination or no discrimination. The banner of the square deal was unfurled. "Come one, come all," said our courageous Fitz-James in the presidential chair, "this flag shall fly from its firm mast, or I'll know why." It was a beautiful spectacle of daring.

So, is it not clear that the dispatch is moonshine? For, if the President refused so energetically to prosecute one railroad officer, who happened to be a member of his official family, does it

not seem reasonable to suppose that he will refuse just as energetically to prosecute others who don't so happen?

If a square deal demanded the acquittal of Mr. Morton, does it not follow that a square deal demands the acquittal of the others? Fle upon those slanderers who would make it appear that our great and noble President has in his make-up the slightest tendency toward partiality?

The Pure Food Bill.
What is known as the Pure Food Bill, but which also relates to drink and drugs, passed the Senate on the 21st of February. It was then known as the Hepburn Bill. Necessarily it was a very comprehensive measure, for the articles with which it deals are very numerous. It therefore touches a wide variety of interests, some of them quite legitimate; some otherwise.

Congress gets its authority to legislate on such subjects from the constitutional grant to regulate commerce with foreign countries and among the States. It cannot say what articles shall be manufactured and sold within any State. That is a matter with which the State Legislature must deal if it be dealt with at all. But some of the States have been negligent in passing proper laws, and probably still more negligent in enforcing those that have been passed. The failure of the States is a constant excuse for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to matters with which it has a right to deal and sometimes to things among which its jurisdiction is doubtful. The Federal Government, therefore, is called on to regulate the matter of foods and drink by prescribing the terms under which they may enter into interstate commerce. A great many articles are made chiefly for sale in other States. Even those who manufacture mainly for State consumption find it convenient to send some of their products, regularly or occasionally, into other States or to foreign countries, and a Federal statute will prevent them from doing this unless they comply with its provisions. Thus the Federal Government gets, indirectly, control of a good deal of business with which, directly, it has no concern. It will continue to do so as long as the States fail to make provisions which will protect not only their own people, but those of other States or countries.

The bill which passed the Senate was considered a fairly good bill. It was necessary, of course, to make some compromises, and there were points of objection to it from those doing a legitimate business. But it is needless to say that the heartiest opposition came from those who wanted no bill at all, because they wished to continue to make profits by selling adulterated or misbranded articles. When the Senate bill was reported in the House and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a fierce fight was made for relief from unpleasant restrictions, both by those who made pure articles and by those who wish to continue to indulge in adulteration. It is quite true that honest manufacturers may be greatly hurt by unwise restrictions, and they are especially hurt by favors granted to those that adulterate. They are interested in good legislation and damaged by that which is bad. Between the two classes which this division suggests there is an irrepressible conflict, and the advocates of adulteration generally have the advantage, for they have more personal interest in the subject. Besides, rivals in business sought to get the advantage of one another, and each side claimed to be acting in the interest of the public, though they were, in fact, seeking to benefit themselves. It is proper for people to resist legislation that hurts them, but it ought not to be done with the false pretense that only the public interest is consulted.

It has happened for a long time that efforts to give the people pure food have been resisted, and often nullified, by the attempts of the manufacturers of drinks and drugs, while not specially named in the bills, are in fact included in their provisions. The old controversy between different manufacturers of liquors came into particular prominence. The Senate bill provided that any liquor shall be considered adulterated which contains any added ingredient of a poisonous or deleterious character. It was necessary to put in the word "added" because many members contended that alcohol, or any beverage containing it, is deleterious; so while liquors were allowed to go into interstate commerce, it was forbidden to add anything of a poisonous or deleterious character which did not necessarily form a part of the fluid.

This brought up a good deal of talk about "blended" whisky. To what extent, and in what way, the Pure Food Bill should intervene to prevent frauds in this particular is a very important and serious question, concerning which there is much difference of opinion among those who desire simply to protect the people. The advocates of the private interests, of course, take the positions which their employers desire.

As the bill goes to conference the matter will be fought out, with a probable agreement but a possible failure.

The Rate Bill.
The conference report on the Rate Bill has been passed by the House, and it is reasonable to expect that it will soon go to the courts for interpretation. Until the final court is heard from on the subject, it is pretty difficult to predict what will be the effect upon the carrying trade of the country.

The free pass amendment, which, as adopted by the Senate, was very radical, has been greatly changed and simplified. It now merely prohibits the issuing of free passes to officials after January 1, 1937. The classes affected

include Federal, State, county and municipal officers, an exception being made in favor of those in the postal service. The term "person" is added to the words, "officer in the service of the United States," and is no doubt intended to embrace members of Congress, who, technically, are not officers.

Persons who accept free transportation contrary to law are punished, as well as the companies that issue the passes. But the great majority of the beneficiaries of free passes may yet receive them, if the companies choose to issue them.

The Problem of Anarchy.
That is a disturbing exhibition of anarchy which Broughton Brandenburg, long a student of immigration and various sociological and economical questions, gives us in Colliers. He huris a bolt right at the outset by saying that it was not in the centers of old-world oppression, but in these free United States that the deed of Manuel Morales, the Spanish dynamite, was most loudly applauded. There have been held scores of open meetings, disregarded by the press, and even unknown perhaps to the public, in which the act of "martyrdom" has been lauded by hundreds of unbridled orators.

And then Mr. Brandenburg proceeds to present a summary of anarchy, its theories, disciples and propagandists, which must cause the friend of government, justice and order to shudder. He shows that we are importing annually by the thousands men of small, warped or embittered intelligence who are saturated with the pernicious doctrines of anarchy.

"Given a man who has been oppressed abroad until he is in a chronic attitude of revolt," writes Mr. Brandenburg, "then put the accepted ideal that he and his fellows have been robbed of the property they produced by the capitalist system of production, and he is inclined to take by violence what he has been taught is his own. Any railroad president or head of any big plant who is planning to import wage-laborers from Europe's centers of oppression this season, as many will do, should stop and consider long and well. For the sake of profit he is surrounding his property with men who on occasion will become wolves of violence and take his property or his life away from him. The leaders of the packs are here in preponderating numbers, fugitives from foreign prisons, espionage, and oppression; sheltered by our free institutions, yet eager to give tongue."

As to the doctrines and their relations to the race, Mr. Brandenburg has this to say:

"The whole proposition resolves itself into a question of the effect of a radical revolutionary doctrine on a given set of individuals, who in turn are able to identify a dramatic attitude, to League as a candidate to take charge of Sayre in about 1900. He was elected to the Synodical Seminary, and was educated at the Union Theological Seminary. He was called to the First Presbyterian Church, New York, in 1892, and in 1893 he was elected to the Presidency of the Synodical College five years ago. He was married in 1900 to Miss Mary, who was born and reared in French Camp, Miss., and was graduated at Peabody University, Nashville. She held the chair of English at Central Mississippi College for eleven years, and for three years preceding her marriage had taught in the Central Synodical Seminary. She will add a department of domestic science and a business department, in which stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping will be taught. Dr. Spencer declares his graduates will be 'equipped for life from the kitchen to the parlor.'"

Survey Completed.
The survey for the proposed interurban line from Lexington to Central has been completed. The line will be twenty-six and a half miles in length, and will run along the Russell Cave pike the entire distance. The cost is estimated at \$15,000 per mile.

Want Conductor Reinstated.
A committee composed of Mayor Combs, County Judge Bullock, John Skain, President of the Board of Commissioners, T. C. Jefferson and W. L. Sodes, met last night at the hotel where they took a petition signed by about two hundred business men of Lexington, and presented it to the president of the Kentucky Central division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The petition was signed by J. W. Throckmorton, Capt. Throckmorton was recently suspended on charges made by a female spotter, who made report that he was in the guise of a peddler of fruit.

Ask Big Damages.
J. L. Carpenter has brought suit here against the Southern Lumber Company, of Valley View, for \$10,000 damages for the death of his daughter, Nancy, fifteen years old, who was drowned in Kentucky river, at Valley View, July 10. The petition states that Miss Carpenter was killed by a pleasure boat owned by a party of friends, when a rope which held a log boom in place swept them into the river. Miss Carpenter being drowned.

Lexington Notes.
In a competitive examination for the schoolmaster to the State College from this city and county, W. G. Clugston won in the county, with an average of 88.5 per cent. Miss Lela Jones won of this city, with an average of 94 per cent.

Through the representatives of Frank Bell, of the Northern furniture and wagon trade, a syndicate is being formed in this city for the purchase of 50,000 acres of the land in the State of Cuba, at the price of \$4.50 per acre. The land is said to be adjacent to a deep-water harbor, from which the timber can be shipped to America.

Mayor Combs has received a copy of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, passed Sunday closing of saloons, which is signed by every white minister of the city except Father Barry, of the Catholic church. It is also signed by the commander of the local Salvation Army, and the manager of the Lexington Y. M. C. A.

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HOTEL ASSURED.

Will Be Built In Lexington At Once.

COST WILL BE ABOUT HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

PLANS OF COLUMBUS ARCHITECTS ACCEPTED.

MAY BE TEN STORIES HIGH.

Lexington, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—It is now definitely settled that Lexington will soon have a new up-to-date hotel, which will be erected by the Phoenix Hotel Company at a cost of about \$500,000. The new structure will be erected on the east end of the lot now occupied by the Phoenix Hotel, and will include the site of G. D. Wilson's livery stable, which was recently purchased by the hotel company. Several months ago the hotel company invited a number of the leading architects of the country to submit plans for the proposed building. From the designs offered, that of Richards, McCarty & Buford, of Columbus, O., has been accepted by the Board of Directors. The new building will be from six to ten stories high, and will have an entrance on Main street and a fronting the new Union depot, which will be adjoining. The details, however, will not be decided on for about six weeks. The plans will be completed by the end of the month. When the plans are finished thirty days will be employed in advertising for bids and letting contracts, and the work of building is expected to begin the latter part of September.

Big Tobacco Plant.
The American Tobacco Company has purchased six acres of land lying between Seventh street and the Belt Line railway, in the suburbs of this city, on which they will erect an immense warehouse, for the storage of tobacco. Plans for collecting and rehandling loose leaf tobacco in this section of Kentucky. This step is in line with the general policy of the tobacco company to have a central station for the collection and rehandling of their tobacco and to deal directly with the farmers. For many years the company has, through its agents, bought tobacco from the farmers, and had it delivered to the city, where it was rehandled. It is understood that all the tobacco purchased in the Bluegrass will now be delivered to the Lexington plant. The plant will have a capacity of 2,000 horseheads, and a branch railway will connect it with the Belt Line road.

New President for Sayre.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Sayre Female Institute, held at the Lexington Hotel, June 23, Dr. J. C. Spencer, president of the Synodical Female College of Fulton, Mo., and his wife, Mrs. Charles, who are in Lexington, were elected president and vice president, respectively. Dr. Spencer, who is here, stated that he would return to his home in Fulton, Mo., to remove his family to Lexington, and that he expected to take charge of Sayre in about 1900. He was elected to the Synodical Seminary, and was educated at the Union Theological Seminary. He was called to the First Presbyterian Church, New York, in 1892, and in 1893 he was elected to the Presidency of the Synodical College five years ago. He was married in 1900 to Miss Mary, who was born and reared in French Camp, Miss., and was graduated at Peabody University, Nashville. She held the chair of English at Central Mississippi College for eleven years, and for three years preceding her marriage had taught in the Central Synodical Seminary. She will add a department of domestic science and a business department, in which stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping will be taught. Dr. Spencer declares his graduates will be 'equipped for life from the kitchen to the parlor.'

Storm Damages Electric Plant.
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Teachers' Institute.
Mayking, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—The Letcher County Teachers' Institute, which was held at the hotel here Monday, July 2, conducted by Prof. M. O. Winfree, late of the Middlesboro public schools.

Shooting at Greenup.
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Killed by Mule.
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A recent purchase of a large tract of land in New Mexico, which is said to be the largest tract of land in the territory about 6,000 acres, which lies in one body along the Rio Grande river. Howard Bell, of the Lexington Hotel, is the owner. The tract will be surveyed by the United States land office, and will be sold to the highest bidder. The land is said to be adjacent to a deep-water harbor, from which the timber can be shipped to America.

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STAR WINNERS

Accuses Policeman of Sending Him Away.

BROUGHT BACK TO TESTIFY IN MURDER CASE

AGAINST WEALTHIEST NEGRO IN OWENSBORO.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Owensboro, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—Elliott Berry, star witness in a murder case against William H. Hunter, Owensboro's wealthiest negro, was brought back to Owensboro from Cloverport this morning, and the grand jury will investigate the charges against him. Berry was arrested by the city police, and was held in the city by Ed Peacock, a night patrolman. Berry claims that Peacock came to his house at 2 o'clock in the morning, and told him that he would be prosecuted for false swearing at Hunter's examining trial, and had better testify for the State. Peacock paid his expenses, and promised him more money, after putting him on a train for Louisville. Berry's testimony is corroborated by several witnesses. Hunter and another alleged murderer, who was arrested with him, are charged with the murder of the Grand jury will also probably take immediate action against the patrolman.

NAMES COMMITTEE.
To Canvass Votes in K. of G. E. Election.

Greenup, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—Grand Chief, Greenup, of Kentucky Knights of the Golden Eagle, has appointed the following committee to canvass the vote for Grand Castle officers, cast last December. Ed W. Lefebvre, of Cincinnati, judge; Charles Poe, Covington, and James F. Moore, Firebrick, clerk; Jas. H. Black, St. Paul, and Chas. P. Matti, Bellevue, tellers. They will meet at Newport, June 25. Those having no opposition assure of election are Grand Chief, Allan D. Cole, Mayville; Grand Vice, Chief, James W. Lushy, Grayson; Grand High Priest, John W. Lushy, Grayson; Grand Master of Records, Frank M. Griffin, Greenup; Grand Keeper of Exchequer, James F. Moore, Firebrick; Supreme Representative, Robert M. Bagby, Grayson. The Grand Castle of Kentucky convenes at Fullerton this year August 14, 15 and 16.

CHAUTAUQUA CLOSURE.
Mrs. Pickett's Address Feature of Last Day.

Henderson, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—Henderson's first Chautauqua was concluded to-night with a most excellent lecture by Dr. L. G. Herbert, on "A Chautauqua in the South." About 2,000 people heard Mrs. Lashelle Corbell Pickett in her graphic description of "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg." Mrs. Pickett presented to the Gen. Board of Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy, of this city, an autograph copy of her book, "The Chautauqua in the South," which has been under the management of Superintendent James Speed, formerly of Louisville, is an unbounded success. The Chautauqua is a permanent institution.

Big Still Destroyed.
Richmond, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—General Deputy Collector W. T. Short, who went to Brush Creek, accompanied by Deputies Williams, Mitchell and Sims, on a moonshine raid, returned here this morning with a large quantity of liquor, and destroyed a still in the process. The still was located in a cave, and was the largest and most complete still yet captured. Several hundred gallons of beer were turned out and the still shipped up. The operators escaped.

Policeman Dies Suddenly.
Henderson, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—W. F. McConnell, aged forty-three, a member of the police force of this city, died suddenly this morning. He was a native of Kentucky, and was about to retire, when he was seized with sudden heart trouble and passed away.

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CONGRESS BUSY

And Expensive

(Continued From First Page.)

Enthusiasts of the "greater navy" regard the session as inimical to the proper growth of that arm of the fighting force. The record shows that Congress authorized the construction of the largest battleship afloat, with the provision that before the plans are submitted or bids received or accepted the plans of the ship must be submitted to Congress at its next session. This provision was fought in the House with great zeal and was carried but by a slim majority.

Hazing at the naval academy was given a further legislative rebuke by the passage of a bill giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to punish or otherwise punish hazers at that institution.

It was passed which will result in appropriate markings being made on the graves of Confederate veterans of the army and navy who died in Northern prisons during the Civil War. The wearing of the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other military organizations by other than members of the said organizations was made a misdemeanor with appropriate punishment. The President was authorized to take the necessary steps to preserve "American antiquities" by creating Government reservations in locations where such antiquities are found. A law was passed acquiring leases to a coal mine in the Philippines, but the proposed subsequent act necessary to lease the mine for operation failed of passage.

Alaska was given the right to send a delegate to Congress, and a law was passed whereby that territory will have a larger school and public improvement fund.

Although the ship subsidy measure did not become a law, twenty-four public acts relative to shipping became law. These were all minor in character and inaugurated no new policy. The application of the coastwise laws to the Philippines was postponed until 1900. An omnibus bill authorizing the erection of a number of aids to navigation became a law.

Indians Well Treated.
Liberality towards the Indians, the wards of the nation, characterized the several enactments of the session. The tendency was shown to grant full citizenship to those Indians who show aptitude for it, to provide for the settlement of the Indians on the reservations, and the proceeds to go to the Indians, and in the case of the Cherokees, to provide for the distribution of the tribal property to the individuals of the tribe. This applied to the Choctaw Indians, the richest tribe in existence. A bill for settlement of the five civilized tribes became law.

Under bills relative to the courts of the United States were passed. These related to the establishment of additional courts, etc. The important measure relative to copyright was also passed, which prescribes the exact procedure which must be followed by witnesses in criminal cases, and in civil cases, later. This law prescribes an exact procedure to be followed in cases where the Government undertakes to gain information to be used later in criminal procedure, and is intended to give full understanding to the witness and party to the case regarding the subject of immunity.

More than thirty of the public acts related to the local Government of the District of Columbia. Forty-two bills were bills authorizing the building of bridges across navigable streams or the improvement of the same. A number of measures relative to the disposition of certain public lands.

Under acts for the incorporation of benevolent and fraternal societies with Federal charters. Important to the Southern States was the enactment of the Quarantine Bill providing for co-operation of State and Federal authorities in suppressing yellow fever.

President Roosevelt was given \$25,000 to pay traveling expenses of himself and invited guests.

The private pension legislation of the session was heavy and many hundred such acts will be signed before the end of the session.

The Jamestown, Va., tercentennial is expected to be recognized by law before the session ends.

TRADE WITH EUROPE
SHOWS LESS GAIN THAN WITH OTHER CONTINENT.

Only 48 Per Cent. of Imports Last Year Came From There.

Washington, June 24.—An analysis of the foreign commerce of the United States, contained in a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, says that in the fiscal year 1905 48 per cent. of the imports into the United States was drawn from Europe, 30 per cent. from North America, 14 per cent. from South America, 14 per cent. from Asia, 2 per cent. from Oceania and 1 per cent. from Africa.

Of the exports from the United States in the same year, 61 per cent. went to Europe, 17 per cent. to North America, 4 per cent. to South America, 8 per cent. to Asia, 2 per cent. to Oceania and 1 per cent. to Africa.

A comparison with figures of earlier years shows a gradual decline in the share of our imports supplied by Europe, and in the share which Europe takes of our exports.

Imports from Europe have grown from \$34,000,000, in 1895, to \$44,000,000, in 1905. Exports to Europe have grown from \$23,000,000 in 1895 to \$32,000,000 in 1905.

Exports to Europe have grown from \$23,000,000 in 1895 to \$32,000,000 in 1905. Exports to North America, from \$10,000,000 in 1895 to \$18,000,000 in 1905.

The sections in which exports of the United States make least progress are, the bulletin says, wheat, cotton, and countries having a tropical or sub-tropical climate. Imported in the last year about \$700,000 worth of rubber, and took but \$200,000 of that amount from the United States, against \$470,000, from the United States, in 1904. Tropical countries imported \$460,000 worth of merchandise, and 33 per cent. of the United States supplied \$151,000,000, or 33 per cent.

MRS. LEDOUX GUILTY AND PENALTY IS DEATH.
Stockton, Cal., June 23.—Mrs. Emma Ledoux, who has been on trial for killing her husband, A. N. McVicar, on March 13 last, by giving him poison and then placing his body in a barrel, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the penalty for which is death.

The official survey of Woodland, the suburb which has strenuously fought against incorporation into the city, will be completed in a few days, and an estimate of the population will be made.

It is authoritatively reported here that Judge J. B. Redwine, formerly Circuit Judge of the Breathitt district, will soon leave Jackson and take up his residence in this city.

HAD TO SHOOT,

But Youthful Negro Bore No Grudge.

YOUNG FLEMING MUST HAVE HAD A "SPELL."

MEET ROYAL PAIR.

American Guests at Norwegian Palace.

KING HAARON RECEIVES FOREIGN GUESTS.

HEARS ADDRESS FROM CHICAGO PHYSICIAN.

ENTIRE COURT PRESENT.

Tromsø, Norway, June 24.—The plans for receiving the Norwegian-American delegations having been changed, King Haakon and Queen Maud received the several delegations combined at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon. The entire court was present. The pilgrims from the United States spent twenty-five minutes with the King and Queen.

Dr. Dase, of Chicago, first read an address congratulating King Haakon on his accession to the throne and expressing assurances of the affection of Norwegians in America. He then handed the King the address engrossed on parchment.

Royal Thanks.

King Haakon thanked the delegations saying he was fully aware of the value to Norway of the moral support of Norwegians in America, and that it helped him to feel that he was not alone in his office to know that he had their friendship and moral support. He also expressed his appreciation for the kindly sentiment of Americans.

F. G. Gade, Norway's vice consul at Chicago, then presented King Haakon a message of thanks to all who assisted in preparing or contributing to it. The King and Queen shook hands with the entire party and then the King and Queen shook hands with the King and Queen.

In replying to Mr. Gade, the King expressed his warmest thanks for the portfolio, and thanked him for the message of thanks to all who assisted in preparing or contributing to it. The King and Queen shook hands with the entire party and then the King and Queen shook hands with the King and Queen.

School Children March.

Thousands of school children paraded before the palace at noon today and were reviewed by King Haakon, Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf. King Haakon, in addressing the children, expressed his appreciation of their presence and his hope that they would grow up to be good citizens.

Bridal Couple on Tour.

Madras, June 24.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria will leave San Sebastian July 2 on board the royal yacht Giraldia for the Isle of Wight.

Alex. Wall of Death.

Paris, June 24.—Alexandre Weil, one of the principal members of the firm of Lazard Freres, bankers, died today.

Bryan Leaves Tromsø.

Tromsø, Norway, June 24.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan left Tromsø today for North Cape.

Marion Harland's Recipes.

Prune Whip.

[By Request of M. A. D.]

OAK, stew and stone two dozen small.

or eighteen large, prunes. Chop very fine.

May Continue as Members of Republican Committee.

Birmingham, Ala., June 24.—[Special.]—Postmasters in Alabama who are members of the Republican State, District or County Committee have been informed by F. H. Fausch, first assistant Postmaster General, that they need not resign their committee.

Announcement that this notice has been sent out has caused a political sensation in Alabama Republican circles.

For the reason that some time ago Federal officials were informed that they would have to give up their political committee.

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MANY KILLED.

Sudanese Slaughtered by Punitive Expedition.

350 MEET DEATH IN DEFENDING ASSAULT.

PUNISHMENT FOR ATTACKING TALODI.

RESENT GOVERNMENT POST.

Cairo, June 24.—Three hundred and fifty Sudanese were killed and 100 captured by the punitive expedition sent from El Obeid to relieve the garrison at Talodi, which was attacked by natives tribesmen early in June, resulting in the loss of forty Egyptians killed. No losses were sustained by the expedition. It is supposed the attack on the garrison at Talodi was due to the resentment of the tribesmen at the establishment of a Government post in their midst.

New Russian Steamship Line.

Hamburg, June 24.—The Hamburg-American Line intends starting in July a service between Libau and Dover and New York, in competition with the Russian line of vessels of the volunteer fleet. The intention of the Hamburg-American Line has created much interest in German shipping circles.

Longshoreman Loses His Life Climbing Ladder.

Falls After Reaching Height of Eighty Feet—Instantly Killed.

Boston, Mass., June 24.—[Special.]—Patrick McCarthy, twenty-eight years old, a longshoreman, lost his life yesterday afternoon by accepting a dare to climb to the top of the 150 foot stationary iron ladder which forms part of the water tower on Pier 5, of the Hoosac tunnel docks.

Quiet Election in Colon.

Colon, June 24.—The municipal elections in Colon today passed off quietly. It is understood the Government was victorious, but the results have not been announced.

Crew Mutinies.

Odesa, June 24.—While the volunteer fleet cruiser Nizhny Novgorod was carrying a corps of artillerymen from Odesa to Sebastopol, the crew mutinied when the vessel was midway between the two cities and brought the ship back to Odesa.

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MAY HOLD PLACES.

POSTMASTERS BEGAN NOT GET OUT OF POLITICS.

May Continue as Members of Republican Committee.

Birmingham, Ala., June 24.—[Special.]—Postmasters in Alabama who are members of the Republican State, District or County Committee have been informed by F. H. Fausch, first assistant Postmaster General, that they need not resign their committee.

Announcement that this notice has been sent out has caused a political sensation in Alabama Republican circles.

For the reason that some time ago Federal officials were informed that they would have to give up their political committee.

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted—To buy old furniture, carpets and stoves. E. HYMAN, 127 E. Market. Home phone 747; Cumb. Main 1181-2. Prompt attention to all orders.

Wanted—To press your clothes; suits, sported and pressed. 400, pants, 100, coats and delivered. A. FRANKLIN, 127 E. Market. Home phone 747; Cumb. Main 1181-2. Prompt attention to all orders.

Wanted—To enlarge your photograph, cabinet and mounted. A. FRANKLIN, 127 E. Market. Home phone 747; Cumb. Main 1181-2. Prompt attention to all orders.

Wanted—To renovate your ostrich feathers. FALLS CITY STRAW WKS., 714 Jefferson.

Wanted—Highest price paid for feathers and stoves. M. SHAPIRO, 1029 W. Market st.

Wanted—All kinds of masks and costumes for rent. KLEPPON, 563 Fifth.

Wanted—To sell some very desirable contracts in the Standard Trust Company. Address Box 112, Middletown, Ky.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Will Be Strictly Enforced By
New State Board.

JOHN YOUNG WILL PROBABLY
BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BARBERS MUST SECURE LICENSE
WHERE LAW IS OPERATIVE.

OLD BOARD TOO LAX

The appointment of John Young, of Louisville, to succeed John Schmeler on the State Board of Barber Examiners, and J. H. Root, of Paducah, to fill out the unexpired term of Ernest Howell, of Owensboro, who resigned June 1, will necessitate the reorganization of the board. W. F. Brown, of Covington, is the holdover member of the board, and is president of the board now in existence. In a letter accompanying the commission of John Young, Gov. Beckham asks that the member

John Young, the new Louisville member of the board, is now ill at his home 823 Preston street, and will not be able to attend to business for another week. He has written letters to his colleagues on the new board asking them to arrange for a meeting within the next ten days. He also asks that the meeting be held in Louisville, as it is the more central point. Owing to his prominence with the labor movement and being at the head of the organized barbers of Louisville, the probability

Will Enforce Law.

"I am in favor of enforcing the barbers law or taking it off the statutes," said John Young, president of the board. "I believe more than half the barbers in the cities in which the law is operative are working without any license in compliance with the law. It is unfair to make one man take out a license and let another work long without any. I do not know why the old board has become so lax in the performance of its duties. I believe the new board will be more diligent in Louisville than in any city in Kentucky. I understand that but little attention is paid to it in Covington, Lexington, Louisville, Henderson, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Bowling Green,

and Frankfurt will say this much is true, that the law in the inland cities comply with the law just the same as barbers in Louisville.

Will Open Headquarters.

"I am in favor of issuing circulars as soon as the board organizes, giving the barbers the time allowed by law to take out or renew their licenses, and no more. The law says all licensees shall be renewed by the payment of \$1, but where new licenses are obtained the applicant must pay \$6. I think \$6 is a little too steep, and that all should be allowed to renew their licenses and pay \$1. I think it is different with nonresidents."

* * *

"Heretofore the office of the board

As always been in some barbershops I am in fear of coming headquarters at 117 West Jefferson street, where I have an office and furniture and have a certain time for office hours when barbers can go and secure license. I think this will be more satisfactory to the barbers in general. If the law is no good I am in favor of repealing it and the only way to test it is to enforce it to the letter, and that is what I am going to do."

DELINQUENT DUES

Asked for by Secretary of State Federal Union for the
eration of Labor.

John W. Mapes, secretary of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, is

headquarters of which is now in Covington, is sending out notices asking all local unions, members of the State federation, to pay up their dues so that they may have proper representation in the next State convention.

When the Louisville delegates to the State convention walked out of the convention hall at Covington last December, they filed a protest with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, against the rulings of the Louisville delegates to the State Federation of Labor. The Louisville delegates charged that Wood's rulings were unfair and arbitrary and in conflict with the constitution. The

The report virtually admitted what was charged by the Louisville delegates in their resolutions, that another State convention be called for the next summer and that it be held in Louisville, and that some man outside of the State be designated by President Gompers to preside at the convention. This call must be made by September 1. The Louisville local unions will probably pay up their dues and send delegates to

The next convention so that they may see whether it is the intention of the officers of the State Federation of Labor to do the fair thing or not.

Labor Day Arrangements.

The Louisville Federation of Labor will hold its regular meeting Tuesday night. The principal matter that will be up for discussion will be arrangements for Labor Day.

ments for the Labor Day parade and the annual picnic, which will be held at Fontaine Ferry park. President Young will not attend the meeting. J. D. Bradburn, secretary of the federation, is in Washington attending the International meeting of the bookbinders, but he will probably return in time to attend the meeting Tuesday night.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR

OF AKRON.

Akron, O., June 23.—Richard Pratt Marvin, former Mayor of Akron, and one of the wealthiest men of the city

one of the wealthiest men of the city, died to-day. He was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1848, being the son of Judge Richard P. Marvin, at one time a member of the New York Supreme bench.

London, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling 10.60c; gross receipts 281 bales; exports to Great Britain 302.
St. Louis, June 23.—Cotton: Gross receipts 603 bales; shipments 757; stock 29,909.

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London Wool.

London, June 23.—The arrivals of wool for the fourth series of auction sales amount to

8,702 bales, including 66,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales 4,357; sales: Queensland 3; Victoria 389; South Australia 274; Tasmania 619; New Zealand 1,515. Cash of Good India and Natural 1,870; China 1,055; Marseilles 482; various 800.

—S—S—

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, June 23.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; July 6s 7½d; September 6s 8½d; December 6s 8½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed (old) 4s 11½d. Futures quiet; July 4s 8½d; September 4s 7½d.

[illegible]

Net changes on active stocks in New York for the week were as follows:

| ADVANCED. | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Aitchison | Int. Paper pref.... 1/2 |
| Am. Woolen | Missouri Pacific |
| R. & N. Y. | St. Louis & N. O. |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| shares and 50 bid for fifty shares. | Illinois Central ... 1 | W. U. Telegraph ... 1 |
| The bid was raised by quarters to 51, | Ice Securities ... 1 | DECLINED. |
| where it closed with no stock offering. | Am. Car & Fdy pf. ... 1 | Mexican Central ... 1 |
| For ten shares of German Security Bank | Amal. Copper ... 4 | Nat. Enamel ... 1 |
| 17 1/2 was bid. Ten shares of Louisville Title | Am. Locomotive ... 1 | Nat. Lead ... 1 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| and interest in St. Joseph bonds were offered at 105 1/2 and interest. Birmingham \$4s were offered at 95 1/2 and 95 1/4 was bid. One Louisville Home Telephone 5s per cent. bond was offered at 87 and interest. Louisville Traction common was 137 bid for three shares. | Denver | 1 1/2 | Sou. Railway |
| Erie | 4 | Do. pref. | 2 1/2 |
| Gen. Electric | 2 | T. St. L. & W. | 2 1/2 |
| Int. Paper | 4 | U. S. Steel Pipe | 2 1/2 |
| Int. Pump | 2 1/2 | U. S. Steel | 2 1/2 |
| K. C. Southern | 4 | Do. pref. | 2 1/2 |
| | 4 | Wabash | 2 1/2 |

St. Louis United Railways common closed at 50½ bid and 51¼ asked; the preferred at \$1 to \$1¼ and the 4 per cent. bonds at 88¾ to 90.

The 4½s at 92½ to 92½. International Traction common was quiet at 58½ to 59 and the preferred at 82 to 83.

Net changes at the Stock Exchange this week were as follows:

| Advanced | Nashville | Railways | Light & Power |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The passenger earnings of the Detroit United system for the first sixteen days of June show a gain of \$29,610.

The directors of the Memphis Street Railway

60%, Seattle Electric preferred $\frac{1}{2}$ %, New
 Orleans Railway and Light common $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
 Declined—Springfield Railway and Light $\frac{1}{2}$ %,
 New Orleans Railway and Light $\frac{1}{2}$ %,
 Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common $\frac{1}{2}$ %,
 Louisville Traction common $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Seattle Elec-
 tric common $\frac{1}{2}$ %, gross of about \$9,500, and a gain in surplus
 for stock of \$4,412. The company has now
 purchased for the sinking fund \$96,000 of the
 underlying A. E. and S. bonds. The operating
 expenses given below include 2 per cent.
 appropriation for accident fund and all tract

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Louisville St. Ry. 5d | 111 1/4 | 112 1/4 | |
| Louisville St. Ry. 4 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 | |
| St. Louis and Suburbs | 101 1/4 | 101 1/2 | |
| Rochester Railway and Light 5d | 103 1/4 | 103 1/2 | |
| Springfield Ry. and Light 5d | 97 1/2 | 98 1/4 | |
| St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5d | 103 1/4 | 103 1/2 | |
| Nashville Ry. and Light 5d | 102 1/4 | 102 1/2 | |

The annual meeting of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company will be held in Jersey City on June 25. There will be some changes in the board. The officers will be re-elected. The directors who resign say they will retain

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dallas Electric Co. | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Memphis St. Ry. Co. | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 |
| New Orleans Ry. & Light Co. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 |
| Paducah Trac. and Light Co. | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 |
| City 55, old L. | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-----|
| American National Bank | 149 1/2 | ... |
| Bank of Commerce | 29 1/2 | ... |
| Citizens' National Bank | 20 1/2 | ... |
| German National Bank | 160 | ... |
| German Bank | 57 1/2 | ... |
| German Insurance Bank | 57 1/2 | ... |
| | 350 | ... |

